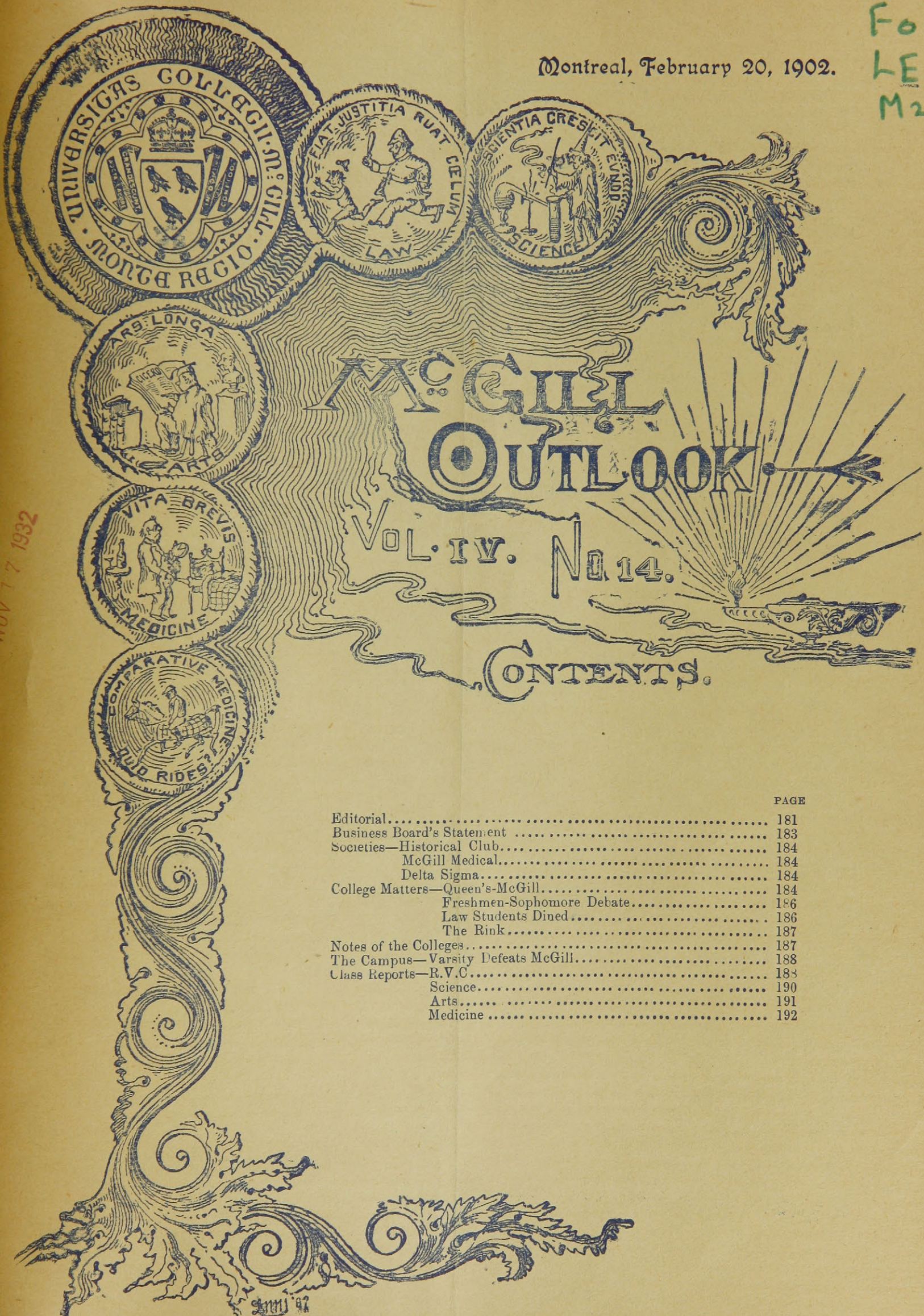


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MCGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. IV. No 14.

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McGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

No. 14

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Editorial.

Some time ago a letter appeared in the columns of the OUTLOOK from the Chairman of the Business Board commenting on the lack of interest that was being manifested in the welfare of the College paper, and forecasting the probable result of the indifference that has been met with by the Board in their effort to secure financial assistance from the students. This appeal was met in the usual manner, and the result is that the affairs of the OUTLOOK are fast approaching a crisis. Our readers have doubtless been wondering at the delay in the appearance of this number. It was due to no lack of effort of the Editorial Board, but to the simple fact that the funds had been exhausted and that circumstances did not seem to warrant further outlay without any visible means of meeting it. In another column will be seen a statement of the Business Board which will give an idea of the way the students have supported, or refused to support, their paper. It is not very pleasant reading, and reflects better credit upon the College spirit of th

University. We regret that it should be found necessary to publish it, but some steps must be taken at once to bring vividly before the students just how matters stand. The Business Board at first declared that no more issues could be published. Upon looking into the matter, however, they find that a contract made with advertisers compel them to issue a certain number. They have, therefore, decided to try and continue publication, but, if the students do not come forward and support us, it means that the Board becomes personally liable for the cost. As each issue represents some \$40 or \$50, some idea can be gained of the problem that confronts us. The Business Board are going to make one more effort to relieve the existing embarrassment, and we would urge that, for the sake of everything that contributes to our standing as College students, all freely and cheerfully contribute the dollar which any man can spare, and which is so necessary at the present time.

The state of things as mentioned above has forced the thought upon us: "What is the probable fate of the OUTLOOK in the future"? Sure it is that the paper cannot exist without support, and it is just as certain that no prospective Editor or Business Manager will care to shoulder the onerous and thankless task if it is shown that the students do not want it. Some may say if the journal were more of a literary success there would be no doubt as to the support of the student body, but the question then arises: "Can, under the existing circumstances, the paper be made the desired success"? One should not forget that the Editor or Editors are students themselves with just as hard work as other students, and as many and perhaps more duties and obligations inside and outside the University. Even though he or they, and it is generally he, may be actuated by the most laudable ambitions to make the paper a literary and journalistic success, can any one expect them to devote the amount of time required on such matters when they get credit from neither students nor professors? In justice to one's self it can't be done. The result is that though they may attempt to establish a standard at the beginning of the year when the work is light it must necessarily deteriorate as time goes on.

As this must necessarily be the case with all students the question further presents itself to us: "Is there no remedy, or must the same struggle be continued year after year"? The Montreal "Herald," which, by the way, takes a gratifying interest in the doings of McGill and the OUTLOOK, had a long article lately on the very subject that we are now discussing. One of its suggestions is very good, we think, and is possibly worthy of consideration. In speaking of the matter generally it says:

"In other large universities the Editor of the college organ is, by virtue of his office, and the amount of work it entails, granted certain exemptions which enable him to devote the time which would, in the ordinary course of events, have been devoted to the subjects from which he has exemptions, to the placing of the college paper at a certain standard and maintaining it at this standard, or even raising the standard as time went on and he became more familiar with

journalistic writing. By this means a magazine which is a credit to the college is published, and it is something to which every student in the college points to with pride, and it is eagerly sought after by them because it is made of so much value to them."

In applying his ideas to McGill the writer continues:

"In an Arts' course 'English' occupies an important place, and considerable time is devoted to it in its different branches. Now, if the Editor of the OUTLOOK was elected from one of the Senior Years in Arts, and the Faculty were to grant him exemptions in English, he would be able to devote that time to writing for the paper, thereby losing nothing, for he would not only be perfecting himself in prose construction, but he would at the same time be educating himself as a writer, which would prove of immense value to him in almost any walk in life. The professor of English could still maintain control of the student-editor by having it made compulsory that, before publishing any article he had written, the Editor should hand in such article for approval. By this means the OUTLOOK could be elevated to a high degree of proficiency and the system of correction would serve to maintain it there, and make the paper sought for not only by the students, but by graduates who all still love their Alma Mater.

"That a man capable of filling the position can be found there is no doubt, for all have heard at one time or another the masterful way in which some of the students in Arts have handled subjects on which they have had to speak. So it only remains for the Arts Faculty to take the initiative in this matter and decide that the Editor of the OUTLOOK, if an Arts student, shall be granted a release from examinations in English, his work as Editor being examined and his marks so obtained count as his examination."

The suggestion of the "Herald" may, we think, be good. A good college paper certainly reflects credit on the institution, and, if such be the case, why should not the institution assist in its promotion.

Other suggestions have been presented which might or might not be worthy of a trial. One is that the service of a graduate be obtained who had the time and ability to devote to the work, but the difficulty of finding such a person who would be satisfied with the appreciation of the students as his only remuneration would probably be fatal to this idea. It has also been sug-

gested that, inasmuch as almost every other institution in connection with McGill receives financial assistance from the college, that some steps be taken to impress our needs and the righteousness of our cause upon the corporation. If some such assistance were forthcoming the idea of the Graduate Editor might possibly be entertained. Another partial remedy may be the reverting back to the fortnightly issue of a few years ago. In this case the Editors would have more time for preparation, the expense would be lighter and success possibly more easily attained. Which of the above suggestions might prove the most practicable or successful, or whether any of them can be made so we are not prepared to say, but it will be for some present Third Year men to consider the question very seriously, for after we lay aside the pen it must again be taken up by those who follow us, and we are moved to speak thus strongly in order that others may profit by our experience. While the time is quickly passing for us as Editors and our opportunity gone for working any reforms that our experience has proven desirable, yet we have the interests of McGill and her various institutions so much at heart that we are actuated to speak as we have in the hope that others in taking up the burden where we lay it down may profit by our mistakes, and succeed wherein we may have failed.

The editorial in our last issue referring to Prof. Carr-Harris and his Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineers was written under a misapprehension as to the facts. The Institute, as a matter of fact, exists mainly in the imagination of the ex-professor of Queen's, while the engineers who are so objectionable to him are, we understand, the members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, a Society which it is scarcely necessary to state here comprises in its membership every Civil Engineer of prominence engaged in practice in Canada, and almost every engineer outside of the mining profession within the boundaries of the Dominion.

While the statements made by our contemporary in regard to the character of the legislation sought by the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers are far from the fact, it is true, that

legislation has been asked for and obtained in two of the provinces of Canada, in which the profession of Civil Engineering now occupies the same position in regard to the law of the land as the legal and medical professions.

The aim of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers is to improve the educational status of the profession by requiring that none shall enter it who are not qualified both by theoretical training and by practical knowledge. Far from placing a barrier in the way of College graduates, it has sought both in its by-laws and in the legislative enactments for which it is responsible to encourage in every way the advancement of College graduates.

BUSINESS BOARD'S STATEMENT.

The Business Board of the OUTLOOK regret to make the following statement with regard to the way the OUTLOOK has been supported by the various Faculties.

From the Faculty of Applied Science with nearly 300 students \$23.50 has been received.

From the Faculty of Medicine, with the exception of the Second Year, about \$12.00 will cover the total receipts, and in the First Year only nine said they would take it. How in the face of support such as this is the paper to be kept up.

So far the Editorial and Business Boards have kept the promises they made the students and advertisers to the effect that the paper would be regularly published. If it does not continue to come out for the rest of the year the management will find themselves involved in legal difficulties with the advertisers.

So far about one man out of ten in the College has paid his subscription. Do the men think that now with the near approach of exams that the Business Board can go and canvass every man time after time only to be put off with some lame excuse?

It would be far better to say at once that the students do not require or desire a college publication than to reward the work of the editor and his staff, by not placing at his disposal sufficient funds to publish the paper.

At least to save further difficulties for those in charge the men who have promised to subscribe for this year will kindly at once hand in their subscription to the reporter in each year.

Societies.

HISTORICAL CLUB.

The fortnightly meeting of the Club was held on Wednesday, Feb. 5. As the President was to read a paper the chair was occupied by the Vice-President, Mr. Harper.

The subject of the evening was the "Antro-Hungarian Empire," and three papers were read in relation to it. The first by Mr. A. Dale Harris was entitled "The Young Czechs." The writer dealt in an instructive manner with the general political conditions existing in the Empire, and especially with the fortunes of the party known as the "Young Czechs."

Mr. H. H. Murphy followed with a paper on "Hungary since 1867," giving a clear insight into the condition and possibilities of this interesting people.

The final paper by Mr. Adams was on "The Modern German Element in Austria." He dealt with the subject in an interesting and thorough manner, and gave a good idea of the intricacies of Austrian politics.

Before adjourning Dr. Colby made some interesting remarks upon the Austrian Empire.

McGill Medical Society.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the McGill Medical Society was held Saturday night, and those who attended were treated to an evening's entertainment differing somewhat from the usual evening's source of enjoyment and instruction. The first piece on the programme was a paper entitled, "Notes of a Regimental Doctor in a Mounted Infantry Corps," by Dr. C. B. Keenan, and it was received with a great deal of interest, and the lantern views which were used to illustrate the paper served greatly to impress the practical points upon the students' memory. The second paper, "On Massage," was read by

Mr. O. R. Peters, '02. Mr. A. S. Burns, '03, closed the programme by reading a paper on "The Etiology of Hæmorrhagic Pancreatites," which is hardly a subject for any student to undertake to write upon, since the literature upon it is very scanty indeed. But Mr. Burns is to be congratulated on the manner in which he handled this difficult subject.

Delta Sigma.

At last a French play has been produced at McGill, and the Delta Sigma after long years of anxious waiting has at last had the pleasure of seeing a real play acted in French within the walls of the R. V. C. We feel that we owe a great debt of gratitude to Mlle. Millan, who planned and directed the affair and trained the actors. *Ma Fille Blanche* is light comedy, and turns on the embarrassments of M. Trébuchard, twenty-nine years old, who is encumbered with an "antique" daughter of forty-eight. He finally frees himself by making his father-in-law his son-in-law and his daughter his wife's mother. The part of Trébuchard was the heaviest, and was exceptionally well taken. In fact, all the parts were wonderfully well done, and the French play was the greatest success possible. May the Delta Sigma see many more such now that the way has been made. The following is the cast:

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Blanche, fille de Trébuchard, 48 ans.

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Ragufine, bonne chez Trébuchard..... Parkin
A Paris chez Trébuchard.

College Matters.

QUEEN'S—MCGILL.

The large number present in the Molson Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 14, had the pleasure of listening to one of the most sharply contested debates on McGill's record. Two of our own most skilful disputants exchanged wit, wisdom and eloquence with the Titans of Queen's. How feeble must show printed praise when compared with the tumult of applause that must still be ringing in every speaker's ear! Yet we cannot refrain from offering our congratulations to all in heavy ink. Mr. J. R. Watts,

B. A., the leader for Queen's, is in our opinion a most impressive orator. He is energetic and strong in voice and gesture, and bases his language on deep conviction. One feels that he is very much in earnest. Mr. J. N. Beckstedt, B. A., the second speaker for Queen's is a man of tact, who understands perfectly just where and when to agree or to differ. We might, in all sincerity, speak of him as an embryo statesman. To speak here of our own Mr. H. S. Williams and Mr. Huntley Duff would be almost superfluous. Everyone knows the

literary instinct and imagination of the former, just as everyone recognizes in the latter a future beacon of the bar. Mr. Williams, indeed, on this occasion outdid all his previous feats, which are by no means inconsiderable.

The contributions of Miss Shephard and Miss McKinnon to the programme were highly appreciated.

The resolution was as follows:—That Latin and Greek should be made entirely optional in the Arts Curricula of Canadian Universities. Queen's upheld the affirmative, McGill the negative.

Mr. J. R. Watts, after some prefatory remarks began by insisting that he in no wise wished to underrate the classics which were doubtless beneficial to those who studied them thoroughly and with love. His contention was that owing to the present conditions of life classics should not be made compulsory. There was a time when the deep study of Latin and Greek was the only means of arriving at a liberal education, when these languages were almost the sole depositories of all that was most valuable in science, philosophy and art. That time had gone. Modern literature could rival that of antiquity in every respect. Moreover, excellent translations of the classics now existed. Why should the young man who cared little for these languages be compelled to waste precious years in acquiring a mere smattering of them? Specialization in this age was the key to success; let every man adapt himself to circumstances. Many universities had already seen the wisdom of adopting the entirely optional system, and others would shortly follow. Old advantages could be retained and new ones added.

Mr. H. S. Williams, replying, defined what he considered to be the aim of an Arts course. The Arts Faculty of a university existed for the purpose of giving men a broad, general education. If students wished to specialize they were at liberty to do so in other Faculties. Make both Latin and Greek optional for the boy of 17 years, whose mind is immature, who does not know what is really good for him? That appeared to him absurd. In a short time these grand old languages would, as a result, no longer be studied. By translating from the classics the best possible practice in English composition was given, far better than was given from similar translating from modern languages. The very difficulty of Latin and Greek was a most excellent mental and moral training. And, after all, how could we, as lovers of the sublime and beautiful, as worshippers of the great things of old, not as mere sordid money-mongers—how could we discard the tongues of the mighty dead?

The next speaker, Mr. I. N. Beckstedt, was apparently well acquainted with many histories of literature. Taking in some instances the same starting point as his opponents, he proceeded to show that from it more than one road could be followed. A broad, liberal education, he agreed, was the object of an Arts course; but such an education was available apart from Latin and Greek. Just as beneficial a mental and moral training could be received from a difficult science as from the classics, which would, in addition, have the advantage of an immediate bearing on the life of to-day. One could acquire a mastery of English from a study of English literature. Why strive to appreciate the *form* of Greek and Latin literature when we have in translation what is really important—the *ideas*? Many great men had done good work in the world without the classics; others could do the same.

Mr. Huntley Duff pointed out that the purpose of an Arts course was not to prepare a man for any particular profession. He emphasized some of the arguments brought forward by the leader of the negative. Thoroughly to understand English and easily to learn many modern languages it was necessary to be more or less well versed in the classics. Greeks and Romans had written works on social and political science which it was highly desirable that students should consult in the original. A classical training would help us, when unable to understand our English New Testament, to remove all error by reading the simple uncorrupted Greek text. Modern literature might be full of *ideas*, but ancient literature was full of *ideals*, and both of these are essential to man.

Mr. J. R. Watts, having given a powerful summing-up, the debate came to a close.

The Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., Richard White, Esq. and Francis McLennan, B.A., B.C.L., who had kindly consented to act as judges, retired for a few moments before giving the decision. Dr. Barclay then acted as spokesman. He explained how he and his colleagues had entirely divested themselves of all partiality and pronounced the affirmative, Queen's representatives, to be victors.

The national anthem having been sang the programme came to an end.

We again congratulate Queen's and shall be only too happy to meet her once more, when, with all due modesty, we expect to triumph.

Next Friday — Arts-Law debate. Don't miss it!

FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE DEBATE.

It was an enthusiastic audience that listened to the representatives of the Sophomores and Freshmen, Friday last at the Literary, as they fought a mighty debate on the question of women's rights, "that women should have equal political rights with men."

Talbot Papineau, '04, led for the Sophomores. He traced from olden times the condition of semi-servitude in which women were placed on account of physical inferiority to men, showing what progress had been made through the introduction of Christianity. To-day woman was re-asserting herself; slowly but surely she was winning to herself every profession, every trade, and facts proved that she was in all respect the equal of man. Therefore, we could only conclude that she would fill political offices as creditably as man.

L. Edwards, '05, replying for the Freshmen could not quite see what his opponent had tried to prove. He interpreted the wording of the resolution as allowing a woman to be a prime minister, or a police(man?) or a secretary of war. The mere fact of being educated did not entitle citizens to vote and hold political offices, otherwise, why should the clergy, the army and navy, undergraduates, be debarred from such privileges?

Further, the law gave a distinct superiority to woman over man as far as property, inheritance and wills are concerned. Yes, women did vote in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and what was the result? law politics, confusion and corruption; for, respectable women stay away from the polls. Had not Queen Victoria herself been the first one to dampen the ardour of women's suffrage leagues in England?

Orick McCallum, '04, contested the remarks of his opponent. The clergy and army were in a peculiar position; Utah and Wyoming were not fair tests of women suffrage. Why should one half of humanity exclude the other half from the privileges it enjoys? The declaration of independence says that all men are born free and equal, the constitution of the French Assembly admits the same thing; is it not gross injustice then to subordinate one half of humanity to the other? "Freedom and equality is the birthright of every man." Are women inferior to the slaves and negroes who have been enfranchised?

Joe Jenkins, '05, considered that as different organs had functions of their own not to be interchanged so had the two sexes. Did women want political equality? No, not the true woman, not the true ladies; only such monsters as a Carrie Nation could desire such a thing. Mr. Jenkins then drew a witty picture of the added element of discord in a house where husband and wife held different political views. He shuddered at the men our Parliaments would become filled with by allowing young ladies to vote; a pack of dandies elected

because they "look so cute," whereas stern politicians and statesmen of fifty would be left in the background for being "so horrid."

John Archibald, '04, devoted his attention to the advantage humanity would reap if women took a moderate interest in politics. This did not hinder the natural functions of woman; on the contrary it would greatly develop the patriotism of the rising generation.

C. Greenshields, '05, believed that a political office needed a business education, being present at political meetings, etc. When, then, would woman find time for her maternal duties? Everything depended upon the home education; either good or evil would follow from a good or poor upbringing. As the gentle sex, women received homage from men; they received the best of everything: if then "they are strong enough to enter politics, surely they can hold on to the strap of a street car."

Prof. Flux, as critic, praised the plan of action followed by the Sophomores. The finest individual effort had been made by C. Greenshields; the most pleasing speech came from O. McCallum, and, on the whole, he thought the victory belonged to the Sophomores.

'Twas a dark
Stormy night
and
while the wind
Howled without
the student
sat in his
easy chair
Pondering over a quaint
and curious
volume
known as
Theory of Structures:
The problem eluded him.
He could not
Grasp it and
In fact
Technically speaking
He
was out and
Gone to the
Races.
Still
He
Stuck to the ship
And

Pounded away
And after
Much labour
Found
Sin θ
Equal to
417
At which stage
He began to
See things
And the
Next day
They
Gave him
a
Job in
The wheel-house
Where
He now passes
His time
Turning out
Spasms
Like this
And is shown
As a horrible
example
To the curious
Public."

Law Students Dined.

The students of the Faculty of Law speak in glowing terms of the manner in which they were entertained at the banquet tendered them by M. W. J. White, K.C. and Mr. R. D. McGibbon, K.C. It was held in Welsh's Restaurant and the evening passed only too quickly enlivened as it was by songs, recitations and speeches. Mr. White occupied the chair, Mr. McGibbon being unavoidably absent. The guests included:—Mr. Justice Mathieu, dean of the

Faculty of Law of Laval; Prof. F. P. Walton, dean of the McGill Faculty; Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., M.P.; C. J. Fleet, O'Hara Baynes, N.P.; Victor Mitchell and Lawrence McFarlane were the guests.

Mr. Justice Mathieu and Dean Walton made happy speeches expressing the cordial relations existing between the sister Law Faculties, and the former urged the students to acquire proficiency in French, as the large families of the French Canadians made the extinction of the race improbable.

Mr. McGibbon, whose absence was deplored by the speakers, sent a communication which was read by Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Casgrain and Mr. White also spoke very appropriately, after which Mr. Arnold Wainwright, president of the Law Student's Society, expressed the thanks of the students to their hosts, the toasts being drunk with highland honours. Others who contributed to the programme were Messrs. W. J. White, O'Hara Baynes, A. G. E.

Rankin, E. A. Burke, H. Mackay, Friedlander A. L. Bonin and J. H. Robinson. A pleasant time was spent and the evening wound up with the singing of "God Save the King," Auld Lang Syne" and cheers for the hosts, Judge Mathieu and Dean Walton.

The Rink.

The skating rink was well patronized Friday afternoon, the dulcet tones of the Italian's organ seeming to possess charms that induced many to appear for the first time this season. It was a regular harvest for "Tom," though, and incidentally the treasurer of the McG. A.A.A., for the former's eagle eye was out for those who had not bought their ticket, and of course they would sooner pay than be put off the ice right before the girls.

The Business Board are at present wondering if some similar scheme could not be worked to coax the dollar from the pocket of those who weekly read the OUTLOOK, but forget to pay for it.

Notes of the Colleges.

John D. Rockefeller's gift of 1,000,000 to Yale University and the \$200,000 to be raised to secure it, with the \$1,000,000 given by J. Pierpont Morgan, are to be used for the erection and maintenance of five new buildings for the Medical School on land in Brookline, which is now held by friends of the school in anticipation of such use. The plan of the university is to concentrate in these new buildings all the medical and dental instruction. It is hoped that it will be possible soon to establish a hospital in connection with the Medical School.

There are indications that a Yale-Pennsylvania baseball game will be held this year possibly in this city. Alumni of both universities have been trying for some time past to arrange for the game, and, if a date can be agreed upon, they may be successful.

Dr. Carl S. Williams has been appointed head coach of the University of Pennsylvania football team. He was captain of the 'Varsity eleven in 1895, and is said to have been the best quarterback Pennsylvania has ever had.

The lacrosse team of the University of Pennsylvania has received an invitation to make a tour of Canada next June and play the leading College teams of Canada. It is not probable that the invitation will be engaged.

Harvard has received permission from the Naval Academy authorities at Annapolis to use the cadets' baseball field for practice during the ten days preceding Easter.

The University of Wisconsin has planned a course of study in journalism which will be included in the regular curriculum.

The Illinois legislature has made hazing a criminal offence. Offenders may be fined \$500 and sent to jail for six months.

The annual debate between the University of Pennsylvania and Michigan will be held at Philadelphia on March 7th. Michigan has chosen the negative side of the question, which is "That the system of compulsory voting should be adopted in the United States."

A dispensary building for the Yale Medical School is being erected at a cost of \$100,000.

The Campus.

VARSETY DEFEATS MCGILL.

On Thursday last for the first time in many years McGill's hockey team met 'Varsity on Toronto ice. The result was very favourable to the home team, the score resulting 8-6 against the visitors. The play was sharp throughout, the 'Varsity team proving fast and good stick handlers and shots. McGill, however, was much heavier and excelled in combination work. The Molsons did great lifting at point and cover-point, and Lockerby, it is stated, made the best showing in goal of any man that has played there. Gnaedinger and McCallum did the most effective work for the team, the former scoring three times. The teams and officials were as follows:—

'Varsity.	McGill.
	Goal.
Hanley.....	Lockerby
	Point.
Ford.....	W. Molson
	Cover-point.
Isbester.....	P. Molson
	Forwards.
Broder.....	Young
Gilbert.....	McCallum
Gibson.....	Gnaedinger
Gilfillan.....	Andrews

Referee—Mr. F. D. Woodworth. Goal umpires—Messrs. Drinkwater, Montreal; S. B. Leslie. Timekeepers—Messrs. F. H. McLaren, Montreal, and W. J. Morrison.

The first half was played under Quebec rules, which only differ from the O. H. A. code in regard to off-sides. Under Quebec law a player cannot be skated off-side, and this restriction hampered the 'Varsity team considerably. McGill got off with a rush and in little over a minute Gnaedinger notched the first point by a neat shot. 'Varsity had the puck in McGill's end for the next few minutes, but a nice

bit of combination play by the McGill forwards was followed by a score, McCallum doing the trick in four minutes.

The next two were scored by 'Varsity, Broder getting them both by shots from the side. McGill landed the third, McCallum carrying the rubber from centre and dodging the point and cover-point and scoring. 'Varsity kept hammering away, Isbester and Ford alternating in rushing the gypsum up the ice, and finally Broder took a pass from the cover and netted the puck. During the seventh game Andrews was ruled off for two minutes for a trip, and McGill scored once, but the goal was disallowed on account of a kick. Lockerby, in goal, made a number of good stops, once stopping a shot from Gilbert when the latter was almost in the goal mouth. Gnaedinger eventually scored for McGill by a corkscrew dash from centre. McCallum was hurt by a body-check and there was a delay. Gilbert of 'Varsity, who had been complaining of a numbness in his feet, discovered at this stage that his feet were frozen, and he hid himself to the dressing-room. When the game was resumed Woods took his place on the line. The new comer tallied the eighth goal for 'Varsity, making the half-time score four all.

In the second half Gilbert came on again. McGill was the first to break the tie, Gnaedinger scoring in four minutes. McCallum was again laid out, but soon recovered. 'Varsity evened up the score after 12 minutes' play, during which Gibson was disabled temporarily. The eleventh was also scored by 'Varsity, Gilbert being responsible, but McGill landed the twelfth, Andrews shoving in a counter in less than thirty seconds. 'Varsity got down to business in earnest, and in four minutes scored 3 goals, but the last one was not counted, as it was tallied twenty seconds after time had ended. The final score was 8 to 6, in favour of 'Varsity.

Class Reports.

R.V.C.

1902.

A deplorable accident took place at our hockey practice, Saturday, when a friend, who had kindly consented to help fill up the team, suffered a cut on the eye-lid from her stick, which she fell upon; the cut required three stitches; at last report it was progressing favourably and the stitches were to be removed within a week.

Monday morning presented the exhilarating spectacle of one of our Class wading through the drifts on a pair of snow-shoes, from Westmount; the owner of the snow-shoes after a most valiant attempt to reach a 9 o'clock lec-

ture, did manage to get in before it was over. Honour to whom honour is due!

Miss Lunn's kindness in inviting the Y.W. C.A. to an At Home, Tuesday evening, was evidently appreciated, judging from the remarks heard on all sides; all passed a very pleasant evening.

At the Class meeting, Wednesday, Miss Hitchcock was nominated to look after our interests in hoods.

The hockey practice, Wednesday, was unhappily impossible, except on snow shoes, the prospect of which appalled some of our crack players. Let us hope for more propitious weather for Saturday.

The hurdy gurdy, Thursday afternoon, drew a large crowd; the pleasure of its company was perhaps enhanced by the fact that that pleasure was postponed three times; the feeling was something along the line of "the long expected come at last."

Dr. Cunliffe was able to resume lecturing this week; we are all glad to have him back.

1903.

The meeting of the Delta Sigma was this week fraught with double interest, as on that occasion we witnessed the performance of the eagerly anticipated French play. To say that it was equal to our expectations is expressing it mildly in the extreme. Many of us who had been troubled by a certain amount of doubt as to whether our small amount of "langue Francaise" would be sufficient to render the performance, were greatly relieved to find that even the smaller points were made perfectly evident by the efficiency of the actors.

Among these latter it is quite impossible to effect comparison, it is even difficult to decide whom to mention first, so uniform was their excellence. As we witnessed the really magnificent interpretation of M. Trebuchard, the one thought in all our minds was that the young actor before us would miss his vocation if he did not make some use of the talent he was displaying with such a lavish hand.

When we come to the three representatives of '03 the very recollection of the pride we felt in them set our hearts to beating more quickly. Our admiration for Ragafine was unbounded; we are quite sure that the heart of any matron present must have been filled with longing to possess a maid so desirable in every way. We quite understood the feelings of M. Piquoiseau and sympathized with his stern rebuke.

This last mentioned gentleman was the gallant French officer to perfection; our pity went out to Blanche in her disappointment.

The leading lady was a star indeed, and her "daughter" Blanche, a marvel in appearance and delightful in action.

There only remains for us to remark on the appropriateness of the scenery and stage appointments, to thank actors and actresses for a most enjoyable afternoon, and most especially Mlle. Milhan, who made possible the performance of our first French play.

Again we have passed a milestone, our Third Year "shine" is a thing of the past. Although the form of entertainment—a skating party followed by a supper, differed little, from last year, the added attraction of fancy dress made a delightful novelty. It would have been difficult for the outside world to recognize in the stately Roman policeman the bewitching little friar, the august dame from another century, the rollicking clown with his mad pranks, the disreputable-looking "niggah gal" and other

fancifully attired creatures, the grave and dignified juniors as they appear in the ordinary walks of college life.

The perfect ice and the witchery of the lantern-lit rink made it difficult to return indoors, but when we did—gorgeous supper, eloquent speeches, enthusiastic cheers, how can it be described? We can only wish to our readers that they also may experience the joy of those little reunions, delightful both at the time and when they remain in our memories alone.

1904.

The following rules for Sophomores have been obtained with great difficulty, and will doubtless prove most beneficial if carefully adhered to:

1st. We must read our *jevons* daily, for out of *jevons* come many words of wisdom, without which no man may win safely through the dread month of exams. If any think otherwise let their ideas at once be exploded.

N. B. "The term man here applies to mankind in general."

2nd. We must not neglect to appear in Class room 100 at least five minutes before the hour, in order that we may be properly composed and able to answer to our names in stentorian tones, for otherwise we shall most certainly be reported, collectively and individually, to the Faculty. This would be very unwise.

In this connection it is rumoured that a meeting is to be held in the near future to consider the purchase of a megaphone for the use of those not gifted by nature with strong lungs.

3rd. We must *never* make the fatal mistake of sending in a correct exercise. If any student is found to have less than ten mistakes in an exercise the Faculty will again be appealed to, and the offender will receive "justice not tempered with mercy."

Our representative reports a most delightful evening spent at the skating party given by '05.

The report to the Faculty still hangs over our devoted heads, and to this has been lately added another suspended thunderbolt, even the Report from the Grind. Truly evil days are at hand, in which it will be well for those who have attended grinds regularly and done extra prose without stint, but for the rest of us—, the Report to the Faculty bids fair to be a long one this year.

1905.

Truly, things are coming to a pretty pass. Not so long ago a certain professor was holding forth—after the usual manner of professors—to a certain Class in the R. V. C. But all of a sudden the voice of the professor was drowned in fearful shrieks coming from the courtyard

below. The whole Class rushed to the window as one man, and—lo and behold—the courtyard was empty, save only for a number of studious-looking Seniors skating gracefully over the rink and gently propelling a hockey-puck, and a half-starved little kitten sitting on the fence and mildly waving its tail in the breeze. Puzzle—which was it, the Senior or the pussy-cat?

We wish to extend a cordial vote of thanks to Miss Lunn for entertaining us in such a delightful way the other evening.

The actors who took part in the French play are to be congratulated on the success of their venture. May the new platform, which the Undergraduates' Society has just purchased from the Fourth Year, often see such good acting.

Apropos of Balance—why does Prof. L-g-r lose his so often?

SCIENCE.

1902.

Who's cott smoking oftenest?

Why should Sh- live in the tropics? Because he is so fond of dates.

The hardest worked man in the Class—Sc-t' who always has to draw between lectures.

Who will probably design the best turbine.? D-, who has all sorts of wheels in his head.

Why should death be welcome to the electricals? Because when they are already dead they can dynamo'.

Why wouldn't they waltz at the conversat? Because it was not good design, there being too much "arm-at-your waist."

There was once an old fakir named Pete
Who sprung a new joke every week,
But a very bad break
This old fakir did make
Which knocked him right off from his feet.
Have you heard of a masher named Murph,
To Westmount he pounded the turf
Till the sound of his feet
On St. Catherine street
Resembled the roar of the surf.

We regret exceedingly to learn of the death from typhoid fever of Mr. S. S. Pratt, an old member of the Class of 1902. He had been engaged in architectural work in Philadelphia for some time past.

1903.

"Have you ever had anything about belts?" asked the Professor.

"Oh, just an arm or two, last week," said "Faded Freddy."

The following amusing incident occurred at the lecture of the Mining Society on Thursday evening:

A picture of Riel's grave had just been thrown on the screen. A certain Sophomore, thinking this a good opportunity to make himself heard, began to hiss vigorously in a way that would do credit to a cross between a Thomas cat and a rattle-snake. An upper Classman, sitting behind him, made some remark to a companion about the death rate of fools being somewhat lower than was necessary and was overheard by the above-mentioned Sophomore. After the lecture was over the upper Classman was accosted by the Second Year man and asked if he had been making remarks about him. Upon the former replying that, while his remarks were of a general nature, there would not be much difficulty in particularizing the doughty Sophomore drawing himself up to full height and striking an attitude, thundered (?) "at any time that you may wish to meet me you will find me in my room!" Comment upon such an affair is unnecessary. "It is to laugh."

1904.

Prayers for the future continuance of severe Sunday evening storms are daily made by several of our men. How pleased they would be if a storm would only do it again!

It's small enough difference to us *now* that a difference is small only when it is small enough to be considered small. In April we hope it won't make any more difference than it does now.

The Professor did a most appropriate action when he turned out the lights and removed his gown before commencing some pretty experiments in sparking. The results obtained by high pressure were excellent, although many of the students who came in that direction were, to say the least, much shocked.

In his own amusing, entertaining and instructive way, Prof. Evans, in his lecture on last spring's mining trip, carried his audience swiftly across the continent, over prairies, through hot baths, across the Rockies and the Sierras, to the Western Coast of America and even further, for we went with him (in imagination) across the Straight to Vancouver Island, being amused by many neat little anecdotes en route. Some of the slides shown, which were reproductions of snaps taken during the trip, were of extraordinary beauty; some others were groups of extraordinary beauties, and as the latter were thrown on the canvas, the audience couldn't help remarking "What a handsome lot these miners are!"

"Sleepy" is again with us after a severe attack of pneumonia. All were pleased to see him adorning our Class rooms once more.

1905.

Very little happens these days worth putting in the OUTLOOK. Examinations are fast coming

nearer and the Class finds that there is other and perhaps more important matter to read, although some of it may not be so easily understood.

Take, for example, Blaikie's Dynamics; there are reasons for supposing that some of us might find something there which we have never seen before.

There is no question as to the popularity of our president Mr. Shau-hn-sy, but he could make himself much more popular at the present time by giving a lecture on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Class would then give him a vote of thanks. If that would not suit he could have it put in the OUTLOOK, and the Class reporter would be very willing to thank him also.

Our Reading Room representative has invented a machine for making the papers and magazines walk up the stairs to the tables in the Reading Room. We congratulate him on his success and hope that he will invent a machine by means of which subscriptions might be paid to the OUTLOOK as soon as possible.

The weather has not been very favourable for the hockey match between the Juniors and Freshmen. This is, however, one advantage as it will give C-n-a ample time to get in condition again so that we are certain to win.

ARTS.

1903.

The days are beginning to lengthen and the nights to grow shorter. Spring will soon be at hand and the merry birds will twitter in the gay fields.

The winter has spent its fury and now lies like some frightful monster slain by Cupid's arrow.

The bitter tempests howl no more. (Would that the cats on the back fence followed their example).

No more do the heavy clouds obscure the midnight sky. All is serene.

Nature is clothed in a blanket of eiderdown her wounds concealed by a spotless coat.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is O K.

Why do they put the gods up to 50 cents when anything worth seeing happens? The avarice of the Theatre Manager is unseemly. Magda is the best.

1905.

The interesting and difficult question which has been puzzling our great scientific men of the 20th century is now as an open book, its secrets and intricacies have been revealed, its perplexities explained and its true meaning revealed, all by the ingenious "cerebellum" of Tom Cotton. The question to which I refer is the difference between the Polarization and

the Pulverization of Light, and is of Tom's own composition.

As Tom's fame is still in its infancy, I will try and give a brief outline of its origin and increase. It all happened in the orthodox way, namely, by accident. Tom was in his study one day mixing Trigonometric Cosines and Algebraic Signs in his note-book. He found that the result proved to be a valuable commodity to examiners. He sold the patent to a company of promoters, thereby realizing a handsome fortune. Not content to rest on this rung of the step-ladder, he continued experimenting with Text-books and Cribs, and discovered that the product, Study, was an efficient antidote for Examiners. Being now quite independent in money matters, he gave the secret to students. This second discovery raised him to the very top of the step-ladder of fame and he is now in danger of falling off.

No one can deny that '05 is alright. We have won the three Ping-Pong and four Sulphur Matches from '04.

Six Parlour and seven Lucifer Matches will be played next week.

Don't fail to come and see them all.

Would that we had a Boswell or a Lockheart at the present day to give the world a worthy record of the glorious existence of Mr. Ower. Lacking such a man we have yet to be thankful that Mr. Ower has undertaken that task for himself, for as he quite correctly thought it would be one of the greatest evils of the century to let such a life as his pass unrecorded.

In the preface to the introduction to his book Mr. Ower says: I was born at an early age in the Smelthed valley which has already given many great men like me to the world both of Science and of Literature as well as other great departments.

In my infancy the trend of my thoughts turned toward Natural History in its simplest forms demonstrating this scientific bent by doing to the flies which lit on my nose what infants always do with whatever comes within their reach. With the desire to walk about came the desire for a wider field of operations which I partly satisfied by searching the house for bugs and cockroaches, nor was the liking for animals all on my side, for sometimes the mice came and nibbled at my ears (which are next in importance to my nose) and which made me dream that I had been robbing the pantry and was getting my ears pulled as long as my arm in consequence. But my mind was not destined to rest content with the limited field of research which I had before enjoyed. I planned a night expedition against a nest occupied by a family of bats, but

"The best laid plans of men and mice gang oft'agly," for I found that the nest was unoccupied. Nothing daunted, however, I caught a field-mouse,

stuffed it and adjusted small wings made of thin rubber. The appearance was so lifelike that a lady visitor on entering the room would run for the nearest table or chair at the sight of it.

When still clad in the garment of youth I was seized with an unaccountable longing for that bane of human existence "study." Oh, what tortures I have enjoyed since. It is only now that my greatness begins.

Just as a swallow cannot make a spring so a few pessimists cannot stop a skating party. Little need be said concerning the entertainment except that the music executed by the band was excellent. If it had not been that the chief singer could not do himself justice owing to the inhalation of the falling snow it would have been more than perfect. However, Mr. Tupper ought to get a for honouring us with his pleasant absence. The same may be said for Mr. Curtis who is generally a favourite with the ladies.

After the skating was over,
After the falling was done,

Mr. Cotton applied himself to the theory of Food Consumption as some may know already.

Mr. Molson said that the only thing he did not like was skating with young ladies, that he much preferred skating singly or shovelling snow. Mr. Perry agreed heartily with him, adding that he sometimes liked skating on his back.

A new theory has been advanced as to who turned Atlanta into a lioness, and by a learned professor who says it was Mr. Dawson, one of our beloved Classmates, also absent from the right place on the 11th.

MEDICINE.

1904.

Medicine '04 is an industrious crowd just now. We understand that the joyful A. C. S. had to be put out of the dissecting room last week.

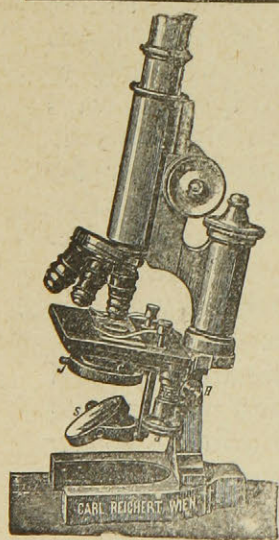
About a dozen of '04 attended "Florodora" on Saturday afternoon last. Most of the rest were having an afternoon walk on St. Catherine Street. Do you wonder why it's lonely here in mid-summer, when all the men are away?

We are all perhaps a little inclined to look forward to our exams as the goal towards which our two years' course in anatomy and physiology has been hurrying us.

We have been warned, of course, that this knowledge is not to be regarded as acquired for the purpose of passing exams, but is to be retained throughout life. It is interesting to note what a great teacher has had to say on this subject.

In 1874, Huxley, then Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, delivered an address on "Universities, Actual and Ideal." In this he took occasion to state that the knowledge on which medical practice should be based was "the sort of practical, familiar finger-end knowledge which a watchmaker has of a watch," the knowledge gained in the dissecting room and physiological laboratory.

"Until each of the greater truths of anatomy and physiology has become an organic part of your minds—until you would know them if you were roused and questioned in the middle of the night, as a man knows the geography of his native place and the daily life of his home—that is the sort of knowledge which, once obtained, is a life-long possession. Other occupations may fill your minds—it may grow dim and seem to be forgotten—but there it is, like the inscription on a battered and defaced coin, which comes out when you warm it."



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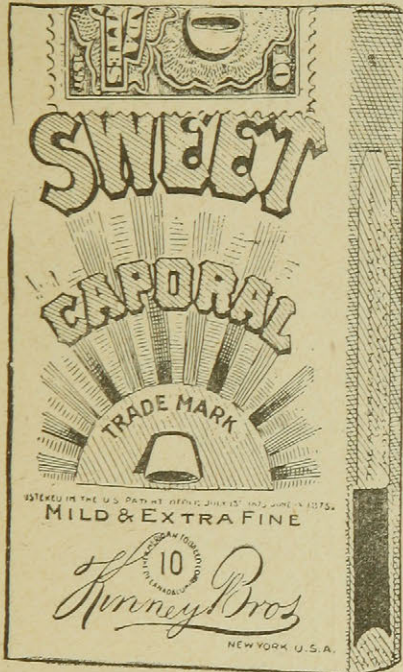
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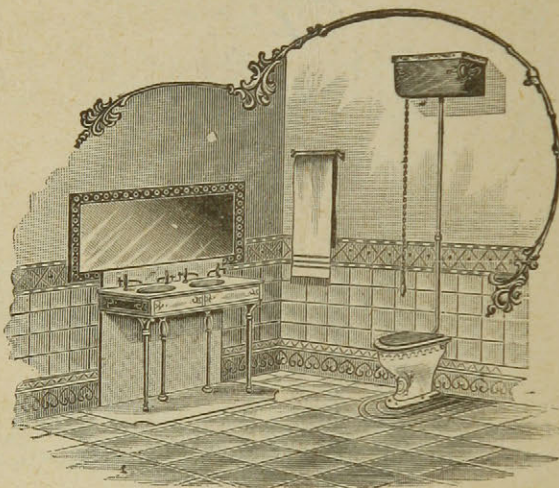
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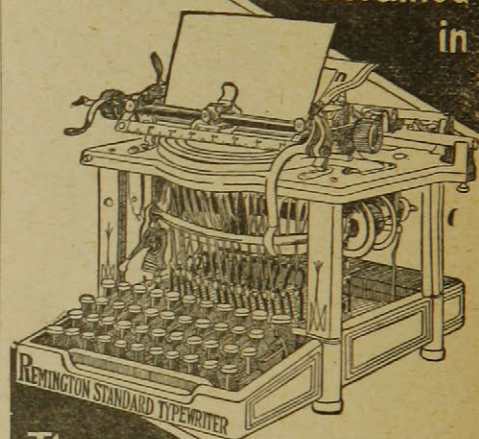
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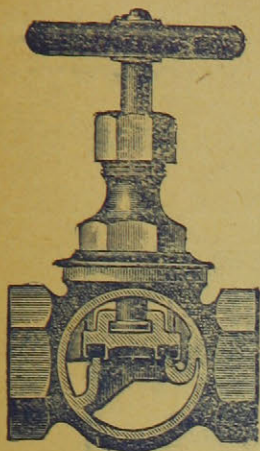
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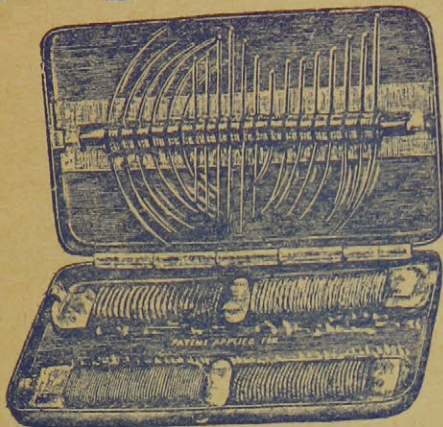
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